OF THE COIN. WASHINGTON, July 23-The Secretary of WASHINGTON, July 23—The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a letter to Dr. James C. Hatlock, ir., of Brooklyn, in regard to the trade dollar, of which the following is a copy: "I have to acknowledge the receipt by reference from the President of your letter of the 11th inst., concerning the trade dollar. The gist of newspaper slip inclosed therein by yos, so far as the Executive branch of the Government is concerned. In contained in this sentence: "President Argueral in contained in this sentence: "President Argueral". rned, is contained in this sentence: 'President Arthur has ample authority to order their receipt at the sury the same as standard silver dollars.

this I think that you lack the support of law; I feel quite certain that you lack that of legislative intention.

"The name given to the coin by the Coinage Act of 1873; the actual use to which it was at first put, in accord with the anticipation of the law-makers who passed the act of what the use of it would be; the contemporary ission and comment upon it when it was enacted; eadiness of Congress to take away its legal-tender quality when it was seen that it was put to a different quality when it was seen that it was put to a different use; and the usage of the Government through the peri-od of its existence—all tend strongly to show that it may not now, by mere Executive order, be endowed with prerogatives which you attribute to it. At any rate, in view of these acts, I should hesitate to advise the President to exercise the power you assert for him, rather than to await the reassembling of Congress and tion as it may choose to take.

"You are already aware that a joint resolution of "You are already aware that a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 22, 1876, provides as follows: 'That the trade doltar shall not hereafter be a legal tender,' which is very significant. As this resolution has not been rescinded or modified, the Department has conceived that it has no authority to order Sub-Treasary officials to receive trade dollars as indicated in your

The Secretary incluses a copy of a letter written by Secretary Sherman in regard to the issue of the trade dollar and the depreciation in its value. Secretary Sherman after quoting the text of the act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coinage of the trade dollar, says: As its name indicates, the purpose of this coin was for Trade, not for circulation, though by classifying it with other silver toins the law made it a legal tender to the amount of five dollars in any one payment. At the time of the passage of the act the actual value of this dollar, including the charge of 14 cents for coinage, was a little more than \$1 04 in gold. Under such circumstances there could be no object for the owner to put the coins into circulation, and consequently they were exported, mostly to China, where, from lack of a circulating medium, these pieces, convenient in size and bearing the guarantee of a great Government to their weight and fineness, obtained an extensive circulation and created a market for the silver of the Pacific States, as intended by the act. After a few months, however, an unforeseen depreciation in the value of silver bullion occurred

by the act. After a few months, nowever, in annular seen depreciation in the value of silver buillon occurred, and in the early part of 1876 this depreciation reached such a point that one dollar in gold would purchase more than the necessary amount of silver for a trade dollar and pay for its colonage.

"Under such conditions, dealers in buillon found a profit in putting trade dollars into circulation at par in the racine States, where the carrency was upon a gold basis, but the coin being a legal tender for only five dollars, it circulation was necessarily limited in amount as well as restricted in locality. The people of the Pacific States, however, objected to its use at all for circulation, and the attention of Congress having been called to the matter, on the 8th of May, 1876, Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, introduced into the House a bill the third section of which repealed the legal tender quality of these coins. On the 10th of June following S. S. Cox, of New-York, reported the measure to the House, urging its adoption. No objection was raised, and it because a law July 22, 1876, without modification or an oppeaing voice or vote in either House, and is as follows: 'That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit, from time for time, the colonage there of to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.'

f to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet he export demanal for the same.

"Up to that time (excepting a few days), and for the same, the trade dollar cost more han a paper currency dollar, and consequently none of ne coins got into circulation in other than the lacilities. Owing to the appreciation of the paper currency, however, in the fail of 1877. the trade dollar beame of less value than the paper dollar, and in beame of that year is large number of them were put ato circulation at their face value, at a profit to the where of the buillon. Apprehensive of such misuse of into circulation at their face value, at a profit to the owners of the buillon. Apprehensive of such misuse of the coins, on the 15th of October in that year, I ordered the discontinuance of their coinage at the mint at Philadelphia, and four days later at the other mints. Meanwhile the Department, in reply to numerous inquiries, had uniformly stated that the trade dellar possessed only a commercial value depending upon the price of silver buillon. It will be seen that the coins were pat into circulation months after the passage of the act taking from them their legal tender character, and mainly after their coinage had ceased.

"But in their use as money the Department has never

the act taking from them their legal tender character, and mainly after their coinage had ceased.

"But in their use as money the Department has never had any interest or derived any profit. For the expense of their coinage the owner of the builton reimboursed the Government, and this ended the connection of the Government with the transaction. At no time and on no account have they ever been received or paid out by the Tressury, and it is a cause of regret that so many of our people should have accepted them at their face value, thus enabling their owners to put them into circulation at a considerable profit. Under date of July 25, 1878, the Director of the Mint published tables from which the value of these coins can be ascertained, and the terms on which they are received at the mints. He the terms on which they are received at the mints. He does not advise any one to dispose of them at such rates.

The law under which the Department boys builton with the draw under which the Department boys builton with the freasury on account of "conscience." does not advise any one to dispose of them at such rates. The law under which the Department buys oullion with which to coin the standard silver dollar requires the same to be bought at the market price, and it can purchase trade dollars only as bellion. Possibly in time these coins will find a ready market in China at nearly or quite their face value, for circulation as coin. In this connection permit me to correct my misapprehension as to the purpose and effect of the Director's circular. As early as August 24, 1876, the Department informed an inquirer that the trade dollar had only a bullion value, and this infarmation has been repeated scores of times and published by the press throughout the country. To avaid the labor of preparing manuscript letters, the Director embodied the information in a circular, adding thereto tables for the computation of such value. There was no new decision involved in the circular, though possibly its publication may have hastened the depreciation of the coins to their true value—an event which was inevitable, and could not have been much longer delayed."

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST KELLOGG. ARGUMENTS UPON THE MOTION TO QUASH. WASHINGTON, July 23 .- This morning in th minal Court, Judge Wylie, the hour for hearing the arguments on the motion to quash the indictment in the case of ex-Senstor Kellogg, indicted for illegally receiving money while a Government officer, found few per Ker, representing the Government, and Messrs, Shella barger, J. Wilson and N. Wilson, for the defendant.

Mr. Shellabarger presented a printed brief and pro-ceeded with his argument to show that the indictment is bad. The objections made were based principally upon the failure of the indictment to state that the defendant the failure of the indictment to state that the defendant received or agreed to receive compensation for procuring or aiding to procure any contract from the Government of from any officer of the United States for any person." According to the indictment, the contract was already in existence at the date of the alleged fraud, and this was held to be a fatal defect, it the action was to be brought under section 1,781, Revised Statutes. It was also held that the Indictment falied to fall within the provisions of section 1,782, because it did not allege that the defendant either rendered service in regard to the contract or agreed so to do, and did not state the manner in which the service was rendered.

Mr. Shellabarger was followed by Messrs. Merrick, Ker and Wilson.

THE RILL INVESTIGATION. PESTIMONY TO BE TAKEN IN CHICAGO-A DENIAL

UNDER OATH. Washington, July 23 .- The Hill Investigating Committee this morning considered Mr. Cole-man's proposition to go to Chicago for the purpose of taking testimony regarding the charges of fraud tom-House in that city. It was decided that the chairman and Mr. McLellan should go to Chicago, and that Mr. Alexander should follow, if necessary. man said that he intended to go West to-night.

Mr. Totten did not believe that he could accompan-he committee, but said that Mr. Hill would be repre-

and Thayer, of the Architect's office, denying that any paper called for by the committee had been destroyed et suppressed.

paper called for by the committee had been destroyed or suppressed. Recurring to the proposed visit to Chicago, Mr. Totten called upon the committee to state the intended scope of helr investigation in that city. He said that the charges had been investigated by a committee in 1872 and 1873, and noped this committee would not go over their work. If the subject of stone-cutting was to be inquired into, he wanted to know it now, as one of his clients was interested, but he understood that the inquiry would be confined to the steam-heating charges. He did not understand that this was a smelling committee.

The chairman informed Mr. Coleman that he must make a specific statement of the matters he wished to inquire into, which that gentleman promised to do.

This alternoom Mr. Coleman presented a written communication, stating that while the prosecution had no definite knowledge of any matter requiring the attention of the committee in Chicago, further than the charges connected with the construction of the heating apparatus, yet if it should appear that Mr. Hill had been guilty of trand or corruption in the discharge of his duties in connection with the construction of the Chicago Custom issue, he should present the facts to the committee. The committee was also requested to take all papers becomes to the examination.

AMERICAN PORK IN SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Department of ved information that the report tele. to the foreign press that Spain has prohibited restion of American pork is unfounded. Spain that the introduction of pork and pork grease effected only through first-class customs, where

SPECIAL TAXES ON COMPOUND LIQUORS. A CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTION FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued the following circular in regard to the collection of special taxes from manufacturers of and dealers in compound liquors:

"There is upon the market at the present time a great variety of alcoholic preparations for sale under the name of cordials, bitters, tonics, etc., which are claimed by the makers thereof to be medicinal within the meaning of that word as employed in Schedule A, following section 3,437 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Internal Revenue stamps have heretofore been affixed to many of these preparations. Some of them have been submitted to the office and have been here classed as nedicines. Most of them, however, are known or believed to be simply compound liquors fitted for use as alcoholic beverages, and quite generally sold and used as such. Persons engaged in the manufacture of such cordials, bitters, tonics, etc., should be regarded as

as such. Persons engaged in the manufacture of such cordials, bitters, tonics, etc., should be regarded as rectifiers, if the bitters, etc., are suitable for and are usually sold or used as accoholic beverages, and persons who sail them er offer them for sale as beverages should be regarded as liquor dealers.

"The principal question likely to arise relative to the liability of those who manufacture or sell these preparations is one of fact, viz.: are they beverages, or are they medicines! The examination of this question belongs primarily to the several collectors of internal revenue. It is suggested that persons engaged in the manufacture or sale of such articles should be teemed prima facie liabile to special taxes, unless the articles so made and sold have heretofore been examined and pronounced medicines by this office should not be held liable to special taxes for making or selling such of them as have heretofore been examined and pronounced medicines by this office should not be held liable to special taxes for making or selling them, unless it shall be found that they are in fact sold or used as beverages. If they are made according to a prescribed formula, and if when thus made are, in fact, medicinal preparations, of course they should be ireated as such. In all cases where the callector has doubts as to the question, he should fully report the facts to this office for facther instruction. It is not intended that special taxes shall be required for the manufacture or sale of such of these preparations as were, in fact, made and stamped prior to July 1, 1883, if they were so stamped with the approbation of this office or under the practice and policy then prevailing."

Washington, July 23.-Captain R. L. Phythian, now at Boston, will be ordered to take com-mand of the Trenton before the middle of next month. The Trenton, which has been undergoing extensive re-pairs at New York, will go to the Asiatic Station and will relieve the Richmond as flagship of the squadron will relieve the fitchmond as hageing of the Sphach The Juniata arrived at Colombo, Ceylon, June 13. All well. Commander F. J. Higginson leaves here to-day to take passage from San Francisco for the Asiatic Station, to relieve Commander Charles S. Cotton of command of the Monocacy.

ADDITIONAL STAR ROUTE SUITS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Second Assistant Postmaster-General has reported to the Postmaster-General an amount in excess of \$1,100,000 which it is proposed to recover by suits against the various combinations of Star Route contractors. A part of the evidence upon which this action is based has been obtained within the last six months. The Postmaster-General has requested the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post office Department,-as is customary in such cases,—io state accounts to the Solicitor of the Treasury, the representative of the Department of Justice, for suit in accordance with the provisions of section 4,057, Revised Statutes.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Monday, July 23, 1883. ARMY TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS.—A general or-der has been issued from the War Department exempt ing department and division commanders from furnishing copies of telegrams whe presenting their accounts of the cost of sending or receiving telegraphic communi-

from the War Department directing Coloner Bufus Sax-ton, Quartermaster's Department, to transfer all his papers and present duties to Major George H. Weeks, Quartermaster's Department, and to report for duty at Louisville and Jeffersonville before August 31, to reheve

REFERRED TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS.—The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to the Court of Claims the case of Goodall, Perkins & Co., and thirty other persons, being claims arising out of the defalcations and forgeries of John T. Best, clerk of the late Colonel R. S. Willamson, U. S. A. Engineer of the Twelfth Lighthouse District. The letter of transmittal is accompanied by 1,602 enclosures.

BIDS FOR HEATING APPARATUS .- Bids were opened at the Treasury Department to day for hearing apparatus for the Cusiom House at Cincinnati as follows: Samuel L Pope & Co., of Chicago, \$128.879; J. D. Marshbank & Sons, of Harrisbure, \$144.832; Bartlett, Hayward & Co., of Baltimore, \$146.448; John Lyon, of Washington, \$146.847; William Kirkup & Son, of Chicinnati, \$151,762.

REBUILDING OF WASHINGTON MARKET,

PART OF THE OLD BUILDING TO BE TORN DOWN

The first board will be torn from the framework of Washington Market this morning, and in a few days one-half of the venerable shed will be on a level with the streets. The old bazaar which for many years has supplied New-York with two-thirds of its provender will become a thing of history, and in its stead will rise an iron structure with plate glass and gold-leaf as its salient points, but with a solidity about its foundations and a roominess of interior that will contrast faverably with the rick-ety board partitions that will have given place to it. The market has been for a score of years one of the most interesting features of the city. The amount of business which has been done beneath its roof almost deles calculation, and as a source of revenue to the city it has been conspicuous. In the five years praceding 1880 it paid a rental to the city of \$580.767, or an average of about \$116,153 a year. The expenditures have been almost nothing for repairs, the last expensive alteration being made by the city in 1871, when a new roof was built. Since 1880 the rents have deprectated from 5 to 10 per cent, leaving still an annual income of over \$190,000. Although the market proper is bounted by West, Washington, Fulton and Vesey sts., the stalls and booths of fruit and green grocers extend several blocks on every side. On Saturday night the stream of enstom which flows to and fro through the streets is so great that traffic for vehicles is almost an impossibility.

Yesterday the tenants, who pay an average rent of \$2 a week each, were bustly

which flows to and fro through the stream of custom which flows to and fro through the streats so great that traffic for vehicles is almost an impossibility.

Yesterday the tenants, who pay an average rent of \$2 a week each, were busily engaged in removing their fixtures from their stalls to the sheds which have been built for their temporary cenvenience by Mr. Gallagher, the contractor. The new booths extena along Vesey and Washington sta, and although several of the merchants in the vicinity objected to the blockading of the streeta they finally requested the marketimen not to leave their neighborhood, as they would take their custom with them.

Promptly at 7 o'clock this morning the work of demolition will begin. Mr. Gallagher, who was the contractor for the interior of the new Fulton Market, will first tear down the eastern portion of the market, which was in former years known as the "old" or "country" market. Heavy spiles will then be driven into the marshy ground upon which the buildings stand, and within four months the one-story iron market will be ready for its tenants. The plan of the new huilding will be different from that of Fulton Market. There will be only one floor, and the roof, instead of being flat, will be steeply pitched, with glass sky-lights breaking up its surface of slate. An appropriation of \$100,000 has been made, and that amount will cover all the expenses in building that half of the market which is being forn down. The flooring, instead of being of asphalt, as in Fulton Market, will be of wood. When the new building is finished the western half of the old market will be razed, and a structure similar to the new one will be built on its site. For this another appropriation of \$100,000 will be needed. A committee of three tenants, J. K. Kettleman, G. B. Weaver and James Kay, will take entire charge of the distribution of stalls in the new building. A public reception will be held when the market is completed.

The old market was built, and occupied for the first time in December, 18

THE SEIZURE OF THE TUG-BOAT.

E. D. Bassett, the Haytian consol in this city, was called upon yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter, who asked num for information concerning the reasons for the seizure of the tug-boat Mary N. Hogan. This vessel, of which Captain McCarthy is commander, was seized on Saturday at the instance of Collector Robertson in obedience to orders from Washington. She was seized on the ground that Captain McCarthy was intending to take her to Hayti in the

interest of the insurgents of Jeremie and Miragoane.

Mr. Bassett said:

"The Hogan was purchased on June 22 by Henry A. Kearney, who now has a desk in the Life-Saving Service Office in State-st. The purchase was made ostensibly in behalf of Soutard & Abbott, commission merchants of Kingston, Jamaica. We intend to prove that the boat was to be taken to Hayti in the interest of the insurgents. Kearney was formerly in this office, and he has been in the habit of calling upon me frequently. Since June 22, the date of the purchase of the Hogan, he has not been to see me and has been shy of the office. The Hogan was placed on the dry-dock at Astoria, after her ourchase, in order to be fitted out for sea. She left the dock a few days ago. The exact nature of the testimony against her I cannot of course give. I can only say that this will be produced at the proper time. I have known Captain McCarthy well for a long time. He professed to be an officer of the Virginius and he was a blockade-runner during the war."

It was stated in The TRIBUNE of Sunday that Custom-House officials were observed acting in a mysterious manner at Pier S. Hoboken, and that they had been watching the Hogan for two weeks. The revenue cutter Grant was anchored off the pier, having been there since Thursday night. She was relieved from this duty on Saturday night. She order of Collector Robertson.

THE COURTS.

THE COURTS.

MRS, AND MISS HOYT'S APPLICATION.

Surrogate Rollins yesterday denied the motion made in behalf of Heien M. Hoyt, the widow, and Mary S. Hoyt, the daughter of the late Jesse Hoyt for an allowance of \$25,000 each out of his estate, in addition to that already received for their support during the progress of the contest which they are carrying on to break the will. The Surrogate says in his opinion that he would grant the application unbestratingly if a juris-dictional objection did not stand in the way. Section 2,630 of the Code of Civil Procedure provided that where a will had been admitted to probate and proceedings afterward were begun for revocation, the executors must suspend, until the entering of a decree, all proceedings except for the recovery or preservation of property. acts as they are expressly allowed to perform by order of the Surrogate." The clause quoted, the Surrogate says, " does not serve to enlarge in the least the anthor upon the statute book had been clearly inadequate for granting such relief as is here asked. It permits the executor, even in the face of a stay created by the commencement of proceedings for revocation, to do anycommencement of proceedings for revocation, to do anything which the Surrogate shall by lawful order direct.
Of course the permission is broad enough to include the
payment in whole or in part of a legacy if there can
claewhere in the statutes be found any delegation to the
Sarrogate of authority to make such order. I can find
no such delegation and I am rejuctantly compelled,
therefore, to deny this petition."
Roscoe Coukling appeared for the motion; William
M. Evarts and Ennu Root to oppose.

PROTECTING THE POLICE PENSION FUND. Ambrose H. Purdy yesterday served an injunction on the Police Commissioners restraining them money to satisfy the claims of policemen who sue for back pay under the decision in the Ryan case. Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court, issued the injunction on an affidavit made by ex-Policeman Dilks, brother of Inepector Dilks, who is a pensioner of the Department. At the request of other pensioners, Dilks brought a suit through his counsel, Mr. Purdy, to prevent a further depiction of the Police Pension Fund. He states in his affidavit that the fund was created in part by money paid by him and other pensioners who expected to reap a bonefit from the fund when they were unable to perform patrol duty. A destruction of the fund is threatened by the suits for back pay, brought by policemen who now are in the service and may of the Police Department. If the fund is destroyed, the pensioners will be deprived of their means of support in their old ago and helplessness, and injustice will be done to taken. The point is made also that the sums deducted from the pay of policemen in past years were expended in the payment of pensions and that judgments in suits for tack pay shound be satisfied by the city.

As the Board of Police sympathizs with the suit of ex-Policeman Dilks, it is probable that the injunction will be made permanent. paid by him and other pensioners who expected to reap

INVEIGLED INTO MARRYING A LUNATIC. Mrs. Pauline Holtz, the wife of David Holtz, s an lumnte of the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum. Yesterday Judge J. F. Daly, in the Common Pleas. Chumbers, granted an order that the summons in an action begun by her husband to annul their marriage be the asylum, and also upon the junatie's mother, Dr. Franklis having refused to allow personal service upon his patient. Mr. Holtz says that he was fraudiently led into the marriage with his wife, whose maiden nam Suffolk-at, last April. He became engaged to her the first day, having no idea that she was a lunatic. Mr. Holiz has recently come to this country from Germany. Miss Mosea's ritends told him that a public betrothal was necessary. Her relations accordingly accompanied the pair to the City Hall, where an Alacrman performed some ceremony which the plaintiff has since been told was a marriage. They were married by Jewish ritual two weeks later. The next day his wife became a raving maniac and had to resent to the asylum. Holiz alicese that the young woman's relatives purposely led him into the marriage during one of the lunatic's linear intervals and kept from him the knowledge that she and her father were chronically insane.

COURT CALENDARS-JULY 24. SUPREME COURT - CHANGERS - Before Hairht, J. - Nos. 15, 22, 196, 133, 189, 149, 152, 185, 199, 215, 226, 231, 233, 240, 241, 242, 247, 251, 253, 254, 256, 258, 259, 263, 264, 265, 266,

unnouarn's Count-Before Rolling, S .- Motion calendar OR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-Before Ingraham, J .-Noder Calendar,
COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TREE-Before J. F. Daiy, J.-No
day camendar,

THE SKOBELEFF SCANDAL,

The anniversary of the death of General Skobeleff has been attended by a scandal provoking widespread indignation in Russia, and causing a discovered indignation. graceful scene over his grave. The deceased con mander, as is well-known, was an extremely charitable man, and spent a large sum annually in supporting almahouses, pensioning soldiers and providing for the orbitans of many of his brother officers. Six ultimeously with his death his steward Gospodin Masiod went out on his mind, and in the continuou that followed the General's with, in which he was known to have bequeathed to charities a large proportion of his wealth, estimate at £250,000 stering, mysteriously disappeared Under that the family ought to have failen back upon the letter which skobeleff wrote from Geok Tepe to a friend at \$1.00,000 stering, mysteriously disappeared Under that the family ought to have failen back upon the ietter which skobeleff wrote from Geok Tepe to a friend at \$1. Petersburg in 1881, disposing of his property in the event of his death during the slege. Whatever opinion he held upon this point, it is slear that the family have been in the wrong in appropriating and dividing the property without any reference to the probate authorities at all. All his support to objects of charity was on off and his written engagements repudiated, and no exception was made in favor of two furthish bays he has picked upon a fluigarian Latite-fleid and placed in a Moscow school to be reared at his expense. Finding he could get no money from the Skobledf family, the properties of the school, after keeping the boys nine month at his own expense, turned then into the streets. There they were discovered half-starved by a gentlemma whis took them home and exposed the matter in the St. Petersburg press. Such an incident, as might have been expected, provoked deep indignation among Skobledf' friends, and when the remembrance service took place over his grave last Saturday, his sisters and their hus ounds, who had shared the property, were insulted it enurch; and immediately afterward the whole of the friends and departations departed without breaking bread under their roof.

THAT'S ME.

From The Detroit Free Press,

He drove a policeman into a doorway on Woodbridge-st. Sanday evening and began:

"About two hours ago a cadaverous woodenhead might havebeen seen gawping at the river from the foot of Bandolph-st. He didn't know enough to chew gum. That was me."

"You ch! Well!"

"Well, he gawped and gawped, and he knew he had \$20 in his pocker, and he chuckled and tickted and said he had come to town to look around and see things and go home and be a lion. That was me agin."

I see."

go home and be a lion. That was me agin."

"I see."

"He jest fairly ached to have a bunko man come up and siap him on the back and call him Josepheus Bassewood, and ask how pa and ma and the shildren all got along. He itched to have a three-card-monte man tackle him under the chin and call him a red for from fomia County, and open up his little game. His bones all screamed out for the man with the bogus gold pieces, and he drew down his left eye as he thought how they'd take him for a hay-stack and get soid. He was an infernal idiot. That's me!"

"Yes."

"Yes."
"Well, as he was standing there and feeling how sharp "Well, as he was standing there and feeling how snarp and cute and cunning he was, up comes a man who was breathing hard and looking seart, and says he to me in a whisper: 'You took like a friend to the unfortunate. I can see by the cut of your face that I can trust you. I have wounded a man who insulted my wife, and I must skip to Canada to escape arrest. I have no money, but here is a hundred-dollar bond. Lend me \$20 and keep the bond until I see you.' That is what he said. The double-jinted fillst from the country took it all in like a boy gulping down sulphur and 'lasses. That's me some more."

like a boy gulping down sulphur and 'lasses. That's me some more."

"I'm listening."

"The greenhorn was flattered and tickled. He saw a chance to make \$50 on that bond. The bomb-proof, back-action, copper-riveted agricultural peach-biossom figured as how he'd cash that bond to-morrow and skip, and as how the man in haste to reach Canada would never find him, and as how them \$100 would buy a yoke of exen and so he passed over his greenbacks and pocketed the bond. Yes, the bald-headed, cross-eyed, bow-legged turnip-patch did that very thing. That's me to a dot"

"Is it possible:"

"And here's the bond—worthless! And here I amstrapped! And somewhere up-town is the sharper—tickled half to death at the way he played me! Say !"

"Yes."

"Yes."

"Hunt up a born fool, eatch a crank, scare up a dude, bring in an old man with a third wife, and boil 'em all down and bag up the bones and call the thing Josepheus Basswood! That's up!"

And he walked of to find the plank-road running

west, waving the bogus bond with one hand and helping to kick himself with the other. Half a block away he halted and looked back, and seeing the efficer still there he gave himself three kicks and shouted out in a lone-

some voice:
"Don't you forget it—that's me!"

BASEBALL NEWS.

The Metropolitan team won its second victory from the Athletic Club of Philadelphia at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The attendance was small and a begun. At first it was intended to play an exhibition game, but the managers of the clubs finally decided that the game should be a championship one. Orr played at first-base for the home nine and did excellent service, and Kiefe and Holbert were in the pitcher's and catch. er's positions. Mathews pitched for the Athletic uine, but the Metropolitan players hit his delivery with more ease than formerly. The visitors took the lead in the first inning by scoring one unearned run, Birchell, who first inning by scoring one uncarned run. Birchell, who was given his first base on called balls, going to second on a passed ball by Holber, to third on a wild throw by the same player, and home on a single hit by Moynahan. No further runs were scored until the sixth inning, when the Motropolitans tied the score by the kindness of Mathews, who funbled Brady's hit and then threw the ball past first base. Brady was on second before the players got back into their positions, and Ore made a sacrifice hit that sent him home. In the eighth inning the home nine made a raily and getting in four runs won the game. A summary of the game is as follows:

Birchell, I. f., 1 Stovey, 1 b 0 Knight, rf 0 Moynahan, s., 0	0 1 0 0 6 0 1 1 0	0 Nelson, s. s	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Corev. c. f 0 Bradley, 3 b . 0 Stricker, 2 b . 0 Mathews, p 0	0 8 1 1 1 0 0 4 3 0 2 0 0 0 2	0 Nelson, a. a 0 Brady, r. f 1 Gr. I b. 0 Esterbrk, 3 b 1 Hothert, c 0 Grange, c.f. 1 Kennedy, 1f. 1 Kiefe, p 2 Crane, 2 b	1 2 10 0 0 1 1 2 1 0 1 1 7 2 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 4 3 1 0 3 1 1
Total 1	4 24 8	b Total	5 8 27 10 6

MINES AND MINING

SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGE.

Names.	Open	High ost-	Low-	Final	3040. N. Y 10x.
Alice	2,50	2.50	2.50	2.50	150
Amie	.12				
Belle fale	.43		.43	4.4	1,150
Bodie*	.80			,80	300
Culifornia	.28				1.800
Cartoon	.13			1.13	
Carracilte	1.10				
Con. Virginia	.37	.57	.36	.36	2,800
Dahlonega	.03				
Decatur	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Eastern Oregon	.77	.78	.77		4,900
Eureka Con	5.00				520
Grand Prize	31			.32	
Green Mountain	.75		775		3,300
Independence!	61	.51			
Lacrosse	,20				200
Little Chief	.50	.50			
Little Pittaburgt	.60	.66			
Navale	3 00				
Northern Belle,	1.7.00	7.00	7.00	7.10	
North Raile Isla.	4 .40				
North Standard	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	100
Oriental and Millers	14	.14	14		1,200
Quicksilver	7.00				
Robinson Con.	1 .651	.63	.61		200
Slerra Grande	.02			.86	2,000
Sierra Novada	4.00				450
Senera Con.	.24	.24			100
South Hite.	18		.18	118	4500
Standard Con	6.50	6.50	6.50		100
Sutre Tunnet	.20			20	
Union Con*	4.75				500
Yeliow Jackets	8,25	3,35		8.25	
Total same for the dar					37,105

*Buyer 30: | seller 10; | buyer 10; | seller 15.

Bullion valued at \$113,000 was received in this city yesterday from the mines.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 23. The petroleum market to-day was dull and heavy. The only news from the oil fields was the report of the last gauge of the production of the new districts. 3,401 barrels from 97 wells-an increase of only 86 barrels from a week ago; there are 8 wells drilling, and 21 The report for the Balltown district showed a produc only 23 barrels. Opening at \$1 03%, the market to-day shrunk steadtly to \$1.01, that price being recorded in

The range of prices and the	total dealin	gs were a
Desing. Higues Lowest Pinal Sales, bbls. Learances, Saturday	101% 101% 101% 8,220,000 8,378,000	103% 103% 103% 101 101% 2,463,000 3,098,000

TRADE IN CHICAGO CRIPPLED.

EFFECT OF THE STRIKE ON THE MARKETS-ARMOUR SELLING HEAVILY-FALL IN PORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, July 23.—The produce markets are ower to-night than they were on Saturday night, mainly rorse tangle than at any time since the operators' strike began. Wheat perhaps was was a little influenced by large sales by Kent & Co. and George C. Walker and not sellers of produce. But still these sales had only little weight compared to the other "bearish" cirnumber of orders were being received and that the few outside traders who were still in the market were writting, not telegraphing, to their brokers to even them up and send them their accounts. Corn was a little affected, too, by the receipt of 607 cars, but it, too, was more de-

pressed by the scarcity of orders than by any of the natural influences. Trading on 'Change has about been given over to the "scalpers." Excepting the few firms which have private wires to New-York and which kept them going, the commission houses were almost completely cut off from outside customers. Communication with St. Louis a private corporation whose operators have not struck—and with Milwankee over another co-operative line disconnected from the Western Union corpora-tion. The completeness of the blockade so far as other points are concerned is illustrated by the following instances: Bensley, Wagner & Bensley receive at ordi pary times between twenty and thirty messages, but to day got only two; Bennett & Martin received on message dated the 19th instead of the dozen or fifteen which they usually receive Wadhams & Co. usually got during the day a hundred oll quotations. To-day they received only two. Lindwith anybody, except with New-York, over their private wire. W. T. Baker & Co. said that even their private

wire had been out of order half the day.

The "tickers" were demoralized to-day, Wheat at times was sent out as being sold at 51 cents a bushel And corn, the tape said, was sold once at \$6 90 a bushel-Up to noon only one quotation on lard had been sent out Instead of the seventy-five Western Union operators naunily on 'Change, there were six men at the tables. So far as the grain pits are concerned, this market is in the position usually occupied by St. Louis, or Milwaukee,

plis are concerned. this market is in the position usually occupied by St. Louis, or Milwaukee, or Toledo. There is a little betting done on small lots. A half a hundred brokers struggle over their quarters and eights in trading or in speculation on the usual scale. By the usual people there is none.

Wheat for August stopped at 10% and for September at 1.03%, the lowest points of the day. August corn stopped at 50% and September at 50% cents, nearly the lowest figures for the day. The speculation in hosp product was less affected by the telegraphic blockade than grain. The great pork and lard gamblers are resident here, for one reason. Besides, the panic over yellow fever and cholera, into which a few of the great packers have fallen, overshadows everything else. Armour is taking no chances upon the advance or stoppage of the approaching pests. He has turned a great seller of all kinds of product. He is foreing his property out, shipping carloads to New-Orieans, Vieksburg—to any points waich look a little bare. He is telegraphing all his men to sell. He orders his packing-houses to "ran close." The Chicago Packing Company, which has been more persistently and steadily "bearish" than Armour, is as uneasy and pernaps more uneasy than he was over the peril to their product from the approach or from a panic over the yellow fever. There was an additional "bearish" influence about the provision pit to-day.

An official of the Telegraphers' Brotherhood privately declared this morning that on Wednessay, unless the telegraphic problem had been solved by that date, the railroad operators would strike. This, it is felt, will, if it happens, really result in a general railroad blockade. If the operators are not followed by any of the other railroad employes it is believed that the secession of the telegraphers would greatly cripple the roads; but everybody here knows from observation the inflammable kind of material along the railroad clockade. If the operators are not followed by any of the other railroad strike, for all

Orieans.

Pork to-day, under these rumors, and because of these fears, tumbled 25 to 35 cents a barrel, and lard 5 cents a hundred. August pork stopped at \$13 85, and September at \$13 92 bg; August lard at \$8 90, and September at \$9 02 bg; August ribs at \$7 20.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THE GENERAL LIST

Actual Sales.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. JULY 21, 1883,

Miwankee and at Paul Common, 106.
The amount of bullion gone into the Bang of land en bangoe today is 257,000.
LONDON July 23-4:30 p. m;—Paris advices quot per cent rentes at 78 francs 90 centimes for the and exchange on London at 25 francs 30 centime checkers. O'p'g. Low't H'g't. Final. Bid. |Ask'd LIVE STOCK MARKET For the week ended July 23, 1883.

Beeves Cows Calves Sheep and Lambs
13,369 47 4,300 43,203

*85% seller 60 days. *114% seller 60 days. †69 seller 60 days. RONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Continental Bank 5... 121 1.000... ... 76 4 Deban 4.000... ... 68 Metropolitan Bank 10.000... 76 4.000... 68 4.000... 68 Atlantic and Pine 15.000... 75 5 Rome W & Og Atlantic and Pinc 1 15,000 ... 75°a | Rome W & Og |
12,000 ... 75°a | ex 5a |
4 5,000 ... 75°a | 0,000 ... 70°a |
N O Pacific 1st | 4,000 ... 112°a |
1,000 ... 85 | 6,000 ... 112°a |
1,000 ... 85 | Fort Worth & Diat |
1,000 ... 71 |
1,000 ... 71 |
1,000 ... 75°a 5.000 314 Ches and Onlo 1st Series B 10,000 91% Chicago Bur & Q deben 58

CLUSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, Monday, July 23, 1883.

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 19 Wall-st.

City 6a, New ... 132 | 133 | North. Pac pref. 86'a N6'd North. Pac pref. 86'a N6'd North. Reading gen'l at 96'b 96'a North. Pac preferrad . 27 27'a Reading pref. 57 57'b North. Pac, com. 48 48'a Philad'a & Erie ... 19 20

Transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day began at 11 o'clock, so that the business covered only four hours instead of the usual five hours of a broker's day. In the stock market the sales amounted to 230,200 shares. Opening figures were not materially different from Saturday's last prices, but they immediately began to weaken and in the first hour the declines ranged from 12 to 1 per cent. For the remainder of the day the movements were irregular, but the tone of the whole market was weak. The later special declines included St. Paul down to 102@1021s.against 1031g.its opening price; Denver and Rio Grande down to 381s@38% against 4014; Manitoba down to 10418@10434, against 10778, and Missouri Pacific down to 99@9912, against 1011s. Richmond and Danville rose 2 per cent to 72, and its last sale was at that figure, but its closing quotation was 67@684. Western Union was dull, but it declined from 805s to 795s 2797s. The market closed quiet, but with an uneasy feeling

plainly manifested. Government bonds were a little more active and were barely steady with the bids for the 3s off 1s per cent. Annexed are the closing quotations:

State bonds were entirely neglected. Of city bank

stocks, Continental sold at 121 and Metropolitan at

Only a small business was done in railroad bonds, and that at generally easier prices. Eric second consols were 1s lower at 955s, Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s 14 lower at 7012, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas general 6s 4 lower at 82. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, series B, were 4 higher at 9134, West Shore and Buffalo firsts, 5s, were down 1 per cent at 9512. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia mcomes were up 4 at 334. Texas and Pacific incomes were steady at 60, and firsts, Rio Pacific incomes were steady at 60, and firsts, Rio Grande Division, were unchanged at 83 after 83½. Mutual Union Telegraph 6s were off 1½ to 85½. The Sub-Trensury's statement to-day shows a loss on balance of \$160,125, made up by a currency loss of \$190,657 less a coin gain of \$30,532. The day's transactions covered; Receipts, \$1,174,523; payments, \$1,334,648; currency balance, \$7,580,552; coin balance, \$116,253,987. Money at the Stock Exchange for call loans was still in abundant supply and the common rate to-day was 2 per cent. The domestic exchanges are unchanged.

The Clearing-House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, \$121,986,406; balances, \$4,297,107.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$507,000 National bank notes for redemption.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$507,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were \$525,010, and the internal revenue receipts \$554,878.

The foreign Exchanges present no new features; both demand and supply are limited and rates are rather firmer at unchanged quotations for ousiness as follows: Bankers' bills, \$4 834 and \$4 87 for long and short sterling respectively; 5.224 and 5.19 for france; 944 and 95 for reichmarks; 3979 and 404s for guilders.

In Lendon, British consols were steady and unchanged at 99 9-16 for money and 99 11-16 for account. United States bonds were quoted 1-16@4s nigher; 4s at 1215-16; 44s at 1154@1154g, and 34s at 1045g. American railways were all higher at the opening, the advances being measured by those of Saturday's home markets. At the close they were fractions off from the best prices. The Bank of England gained £57,000 builton on balance. At Paris, French 3 per cents were lower at 78,90, and sight exchange on London was up to 25.30 francs to the £.

The gross carnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad are reported as follows:

Bough Oxen and Stags.

Dry Cows and Helfers. live weight.

Dry Cows and Helfers.

Buils, live weight.

Buils, live weight.

Average to-day, 'attinuated.

Dry Cows and Helfers.

Buils, live weight.

Average to-day, 'attinuated.

Dry Buils, live weight.

Good to Prime Steers sold one year ago at 14 26 15 40, and the average was estimated at 124 c.

Belle Ves.—Receipts yeared lay and to-day were 221 cars at Jersey City and 72 cars at 90 the t. making 5,121 head, against 4,762 need last Monday. The arrivals for the past were 1,801 head more than has week last year. The decline noted last Wednesday was followed by an improved demand for Live Cattle on Friday consequent upon the rather light arrivals and cooler weather which braced up the Dressed Beef market, The arrivals to-day were heavier than expected, and with the exception of Prime and Choose corn-fed Buillocks, which barely held their own, all grades of Nairves declined from 51 per head for Counton and Medium Cattle. The proceed of the for Counton and Medium Cattle. The proceed of the for Counton and Medium Cattle. The proceed of the for Counton and Medium Cattle. The proceed of the for Counton and Medium Cattle. The proceed of the for Counton and Medium Cattle. The proceed of the for Counton and Medium Cattle. The proceed of the for Counton and Medium Cattle. The proceed of the form of th

morrow.

The week's shipments of Live Cattle and sheep and Dressed
Beef and Mutton were as follows: Shippers Steamers Totals last week ... 2,024 3,652 1,787 Totals same week in 1882 ... 100 598 1,000

co. so Kentneky Steers, 1249 B. as 10c, 56 S. for A. Callender 53 Ohio Steers, 1187 B. at 10c, 56 S. for A. Callender 53 Ohio Steers, 187 B. at 10c, 59 B. less 1 cere head; for Mill. 187 B. at 10c, 55 B. Steers, 1,345 B. at 11 c, 56 B; 23 do. 1,344 B. at 11 c, 6 do. 1,443 B. at 11 c, 2 do. 1,095 B. at 10c, 55 B.

34. Goldsmith, for self: 19 Missouri Steers, 1,279 B. at 11 c, 2 do. 1,137 B. at 10c, 2 3 do. 1,138 B. at 86 25; 12 do. 1,185 B. at 86; 2 Bulls, 1,85 B. at 486; 2 Bulls, 1,85 B. at 486; 2 E. Vogel, for Meyer & Regenstein: 15 Illinois Steers, 1,586 B. at 12c, 57 B; 15 do. 1,335 B. at 11 c, 56 B. and 51 per head; 19 do. 1,380 B. at 11 c, 35 do. 1,397 B. at 55 57 do. 1,335 B. at 50 c. 35 do. 1,329 B. at 59 do. 0, 225 B. at 55 90. C. Kann, on commission: 18 Indians Steers, 1,486 B. at \$1 per head; 19 do, 1,350 fb, at 114c; 33 do, 1,397 fb, at \$6 55; 57 do, 1,233 fb, at \$5 90; 30 do, 1,226 fb, at \$5 90; 30 do, 1,226 fb, at \$5 90; 30 do, 1,226 fb, at \$5 90; 40 do, 1,226 fb, at \$5 90; 40 do, 1,226 fb, at \$5 90; 41 do, 1,20 fb, at 104c; 41 do, 1,518 fb, at 104c; 42 do, 1,246 fb, at 11c, less 51 per head; 11 do, 1,518 fb, at 114c; 72 do, 1,296 fb, at 104c; 32 do, 1,204 fb, at 11c, less 51 per head; 11 do, 1,518 fb, at 114c; 72 do, 1,296 fb, at 104c; 32 do, 1,205 fb, at 85 90; F, samuels, for self: 44 Missourt Steers, 1,135 fb, at \$6, 123 do, 1,145 fb, at \$6, 12 do, 1,145 fb, at 104c; 56 fb. S. Schuster, for N. Morris: 20 lillnois Steers, 1,184 fb, at 104c; 56 fb, 12 do, 1,155 fb, at 114c; 51 do, 1,158 fb, at 104c; 28 do, 1,255 fb, at 16 do, 1,275 fb, at 114c; 51 do, 1,158 fb, at \$6, 12 do, 1,158 fb, at 114c; 51 do, 1,158 fb, at 114c; 51 do, 1,158 fb, at 114c; 51 do, 1,182 fb, at 114c; 51 do, 1,182 fb, at 114c; 51 fb, at 104c; 20 State do, 1,135 fb, at 104c; 20 do, 1,436 fb, at 104c; 20 do, 1,436 fb, at 104c; 104 fb, at 1

Steers, 7 g cWt, 191 average, at 10 5c, 0 b), at 10 4c, 15 lb, at 10 4c, D. Wairel, for I. & D. Wairel, 15 Hilmos Steers, 1,582 D, at 12c, 56 B, less 55; 75 do, 1,268 B, at 11 4c, less 510; 38 do, 1,264 B, at 11c, less 50c per head; 36 do, 1,400 B, at 10 4c, 63 do, 1,175 B, at 10 4c, less 50c per head; 11 do, 1,313 B, at 10 4c, less 50c per head; 40 do, 1,475 B, at 10 4c, and \$1 per head; 22 do, 1,315 B, at 10 4c, and \$1 per head; 22 do, 1,315 B, at 35 85; 226 do, 1,262 B, at \$5.65 \$55; and \$8 do, 1,195 B, at \$5.565.

\$5.65.
T. Gills sold for seif: 47 Good to Prime Illinois Steers, 7.39 cwt, at 114114c, 56th.
H. F. Burchard sold for seif: 15 Illinois Steers, 1.380 h, at 114.412c, 56457 fb.
Hume & Mullen sold on commission; 3 Grass-fed State
Buils, 940 fb, at \$4.30; 3 do, 756 fb, at \$3.75, and 5 do, 4.20 h.

at 11% #12c, 56:#57 fb.

Hume & Mullen sold on commission; 3 Grass-fed State
Buits, 940 fb, at \$4 30; 3 do, 756 fb, at \$5 75, and 5 do, 420 fb,
at \$570.

MilcH COWS—No fresh receipts. Total for week 47
head. The demand has been fair and prices have ruled
steady, with sales of Common to Prime Stock at \$50 optio per
head. P. McCabe sold it head at the range.

CALVES—Receipts were 1,465 head, all at 56th st. The
supply was moderate, and with an active demand from
butchers Veals were advanced in price fully 4c per fb, and
Buttermilk Calves 4c. Common to Prime Veals sold at 64 pix 8c, and Choice to Extra at 8% 50c. Buttermik Calves
sold at 4 4% 55c; Fed Calves at 55 oc.

Jelliffe, Wright, Hong & Co. soid: I Veal, 170 fb, at 8%; 7
Mixed do, 138 fb, at 85 15, and 43 Buttermilks, 145 fb, at 56;
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts were 85 cars of 12,047
head—54 careat Jersey city and 32 cars at Statistichst. The
supply of Sheep was not excessive but the market was overstocked with Lambs, and while the former were fairly steady,
the latter declined from 3c. to 1c. per ib and at the reduction
the pens could not be cleared. Poor to Prime Sheep sold at
the extremes of 426 cg., Common to Prime Lambs at 637 bc,
with most of the sales at 05 cg. A few Cult Lambs went as
low as 5c. Several lots of State Lambs sold at the bost
figures obtained to 43.

Salea.—Newton & Gillett sold: 219 Ohio Sheep, 81 lb, at
5-4c., 113 do, 80 lb, at 5-4c., 335 do, 81 lb, at 5-5 cg. 200 de, 85 lb, at 5-4c., 51 Kentucky do, 96 lb, at 5-c., 230 Remucky
Lambs, 63 lb, at 5-c., 199 do, 66 lb, at 5-c., 230 Remucky
Lambs, 63 lb, at 6-c., 199 do, 66 lb, at 5-c., 230 Remucky
Lambs, 63 lb, at 6-c., 199 do, 66 lb, at 5-c., 250 Cd, 4 lb, at
6-c.

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold: 99 Kentucky Sheep, 109 lb.

83c. 285 Ohio do, 80 lb, at 43c. 425 Virginia Lambs, 56 lb,

Lambs, 63 lb, at 6c. 199 do, 65 lb, at 5-9c. 00 do, 5. 65 do, 4. F. Sadier & Co. sold: 99 Kentucky Sheep, 169 lb, at 4-3c.; 285 Ohn do, 80 lb, at 4-3c.; 425 Virginia Lamba, 56 lb, at 6-5c., 213 do, 61 lb, at 6-3c., 239 Kentucky do, 60 lb, at 6-3c., 213 do, 61 lb, at 6-3c., 239 Kentucky do, 60 lb, at 6-3c., 213 do, 60 lb, at 6-3c.

Judd & Buckingham sold. 99 Kentucky Sheep, 103 lb, at 6-3c.

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Judd & Buckingham sold. 99 Kentucky Sheep, 103 lb, at 6-3c.

Sheep, 100 no, 95 lb, at 5-3c. 13 do, 65 lb, at 6c; 71 Virginia do, 88 lb, at 4-3c.

But 45 lb, at 4-3c.

Judd & Buckingham sold. 99 Kentucky Sheep, 103 lb, at 6-3c.

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Judd & Buckingham sold. 190 ld, at 6c. 177 ld, at 5c.

Judd & Judd & Sheep, 170 do, 60 lb, at 7-3c.

Judd & Gold, at 6-3c.

Judd & Buckingham sold. 190 lb, at 7-3c.

Judd & Judd & Buckingham sold. 190 lb, at 7-3c.

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